5: Allen H-4 (no date) 1923 RH1 Caucasia RH2

[1811-1917]

177,66 668 receive without assimilating all the latest doctrines of the semi-emancipated workers of Western Europe. And the great mass of casual labour—Gurians, Imeretians and Mingrelians—which flocked back to the villages every few months from the copper and manganese mines or the docks and oilcase factories at Batum, carried with them into the countryside the ill-comprehended doctrines of Marx and Engels which some agitator had muttered into their bucolic ears a few days before.

668 Thus it was not long before a branch of the Russian Social Democratic Party had been formed in Georgia, with local centres at Tiflis, Kutais, Poti and Batum. It was founded by Russians, but a number of able young Georgians were soon at its head. But they were journalists, artisans and lawyers who had replaced the former aristocrats of Chavchavadze's school as the leaders of Georgian opinion. Such were S. Gibladzé, "the pioneer of Georgian Socialism," Ninishvili, "the Georgian Gorki," and G. Tsereteli, the founder of the Socialist paper *Kvali*. The Social Democratic movement which professed to despise the Nationalist thought of Chavchavadze and based its theories on the class struggle, began to gain strength about the same time as the Imperial Government was initiating fresh anti-national measures, such as the forced emigration of the Ajars to Turkey (1880) and the enforcement of conscription in the Caucasus (1887). These measures doubtless drove many adherents into the Socialist ranks. In 1896 the railwaymen formed a first trade-union, [46] an example to be followed soon by the printers, iron-workers and other trades. In the same year Georgian Social Democracy received a brilliant recruit in Noah Jordania, who returned hot from the study of Marxism at Geneva to attack Ilia Chavchavadze in a series of articles in *Kvali*. Agitation was now gathering force, and in 1900 Prince Galitsin's Military Law, imposing liability to service in the remoter parts of the Empire, provoked a series of ugly strikes, as a result of which Jordania was arrested, and *Kvali* was suppressed, only to be revived by Irakli, son of Giorgi Tsereteli.

669 Towards the end of 1904 the revolutionary disturbances which had begun in European Russia spread to the Caucasus. The most blood-thirsty manifestations during the period 1904–6 took place at Baku and in the Armeno-Tatar regions, but the disaffection in Georgia was serious. In Tiflis bombs were thrown and officers were assassinated, while the Cossacks on more than one occasion inflicted cruel casualties on the crowd. Strikes took place along the Transcaucasian Railway,

½ [see cat. 116, pp 206-7 -- Analyst]

RHl

467

2 Oganesian, O.
Stalin prize winner, profsoiuz innovator.

BE II 3:73

665

3 Oleinik, G. G.
Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956.

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

814

1 Orbeli, Iosif Abragovich, 1887-
Member of Akad. nauk Arm. SSR 1943- Director of Ermitazh 1934-1951. 1943-47 president of Akad. nauk Arm. SSR. Edited text: David Sasunskii. Orientalist of Georgia.

BE II 31:134

815

1 Orbeli, Leon Agarovich, 1882-
Physiologist, member of Akad. nauk Arm. SSR and of Akad. nauk SSSR; col. general in medical military service. Stalin prize in 1941, pupil of Pavlov. Director of physiological inst. of Akad. nauk SSSR; 1942-46 vice-president of Akad. nauk SSSR. For his overemphasizing of the sympathetic nervous system, was criticized by Akad. med. nauk in 1950

BE II 31:134